

MILLVILLE

JUN 29 1977

House raisings or warmings and husking bees often ended with singing or square dancing. One person "called" the square dances so that each set of partners would do the same steps at the right time and "meet on the corner" or "swing your partner like swinging on a gate" and not get confused.

Schools helped to furnish some entertainment for people, too. Spelling bees, ciphering matches, debates, and big dinners with a program afterwards were often given. One school often challenged another for a spelling or ciphering match. The competition was keen, and many people improved their skills in spelling or arithmetic in order to help their team win.

A big copper or iron kettle over an open fire in the yard was often the center of activities. These were used in doing butchering, making soap, or making apple butter. These chores were generally done by a neighborhood group, who made a happy time of their working together.

The men took apples to a mill, where they were ground. The juice was then pressed out making what was known as cider. Some of the cider was stored away to ferment and become vinegar. Some people used the fresh juice to drink as we use orange juice. Some of the juice was put in a big kettle over a fire in the yard. The women peeled and cored several bushels of apples. These were put with the cider in the big kettle. This was cooked and cooked. Someone had to stir the mixture constantly to keep it from burning. This was a hot tiresome job, so the people took turns. When the mixture began to get thick, sugar or honey was added, and more vigorous stirring was needed. Some of the thick apple butter



The Trinity Lutheran Church began in 1873. This congregation met in a brick church on the west side of Main Street at Second Street until they outgrew it. They then built the Trinity Lutheran School and their modern church on South Linda Street and Luther Drive, respectively.

The schoolhouse was the site of the organization of the Unitarian Church. They then met in what we know as the Stratton Building on the southwest corner of Third and Main Streets until their present building was completed on the northeast corner of Fifth and Main Streets.

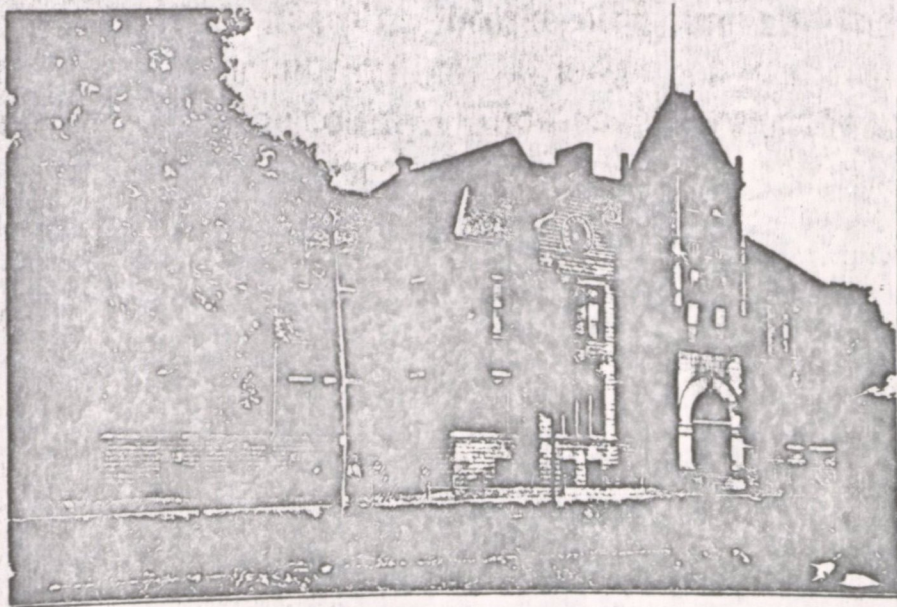
After Mr. Earle's son had removed the pictures from the Art Gallery, which was a small building on the St. Bridget's School ground, the St. Bridget Congregation was organized there. The building was torn down to make room for a larger building, which has been changed for their modern church and school buildings:

The Baptist, Nazarene, Presbyterian, and Church of Christ Scientist have come to Hobart since the 1900's. There are now eighteen churches listed for Hobart.

### OTHER THINGS OF INTEREST

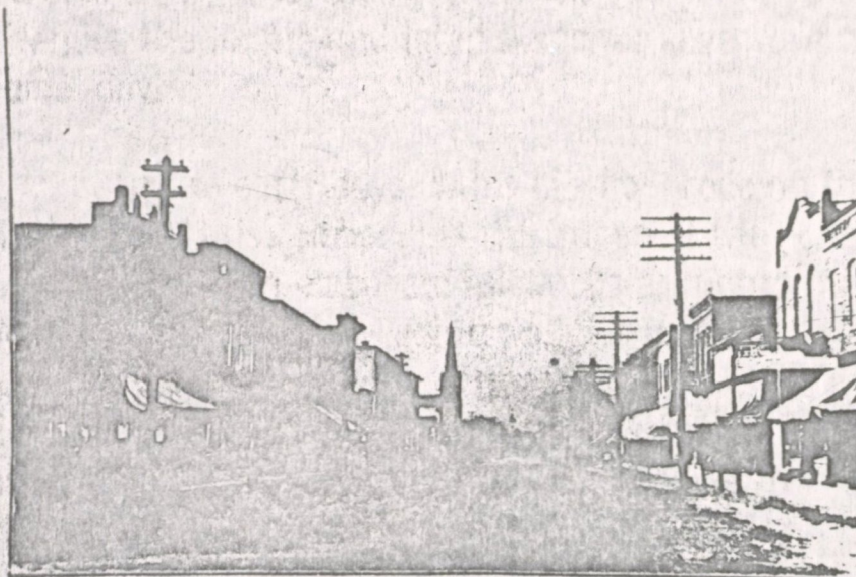
At first schools had one room with all grades in the one room. The first school in Hobart was on the east side of Center Street where the Masonic Temple now stands. Later there were six such schools. In 1877 a fine new brick school, having ten rooms, was built at the cost of \$40,000. (This is about the cost of one room and its furnishings today.) This new school included a commissioned, four-year high school. This meant that the graduates of Hobart High School could go





HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

## High School Building (1877)



NORTH ON MAIN STREET

## North on Main Street



to college without taking entrance exams.

Courses in typing, bookkeeping, and shorthand were included in the curriculum. This was the first commerce department in the county. Another feature of the school was a Parent-Teacher Association.

In 1925 William Revelli came to teach music in the schools. He organized a fine high school band. It won many contests and through the efforts of the citizens and the band, it took a trip to play in different cities in the United States and Europe. Each year the band provides the music for the Memorial Day and Fourth of July parades as well as their own concerts. Hobart band has continued to keep its high standards of performance.

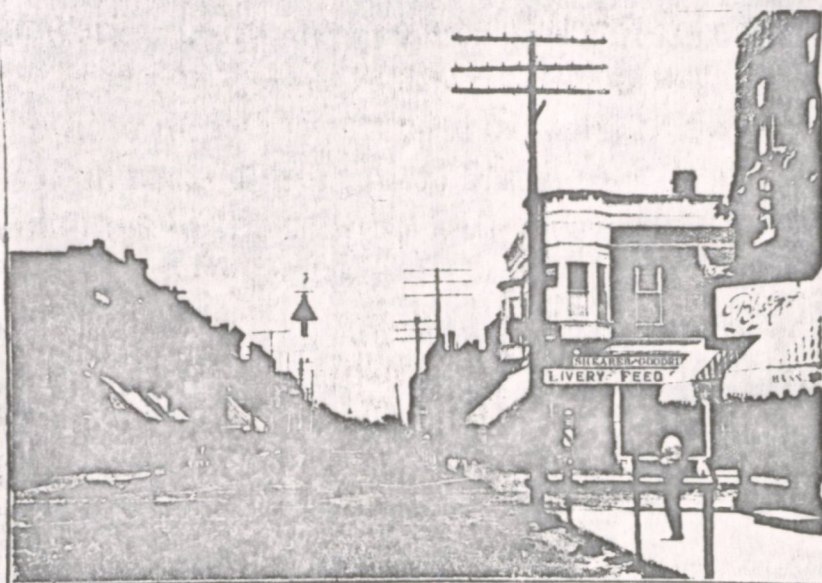
The Fourth of July Parade has been a tradition in Hobart. The first parade was promoted by the Women's Reading Club. It ended at The Grove between Fifth and Sixth Streets on the east side of Main Street. A large crowd attended the picnic and later speeches that were held on the same day.

In the early days "Miss Liberty" rode on the queen's float. Now "Miss Hobart" is the queen of the parade. There have always been elaborate fireworks at night. At one Fourth of July celebration a wedding was the featured event. At another The Grand Army of the Republic put on a very realistic sham battle. Now our firemen put on a water battle to entertain us. Our citizens take great pride in keeping this celebration each year as one of our traditions.

Our public library was the result of more work by the



Women's Reading Club, under the strong leadership of Mrs. Fannie Werner. Three hundred people attended its dedication in February, 1915. At first it was under the management of the Gary Library Board. Recently it has become a part of the Lake County Library System. In the meantime the building has become too small for our present needs. A new building will be built on the lot where the stagecoaches stopped when they came through Hobart.



WEST ON THIRD STREET

### WHY OUR TEAMS ARE CALLED "BRICKIES"

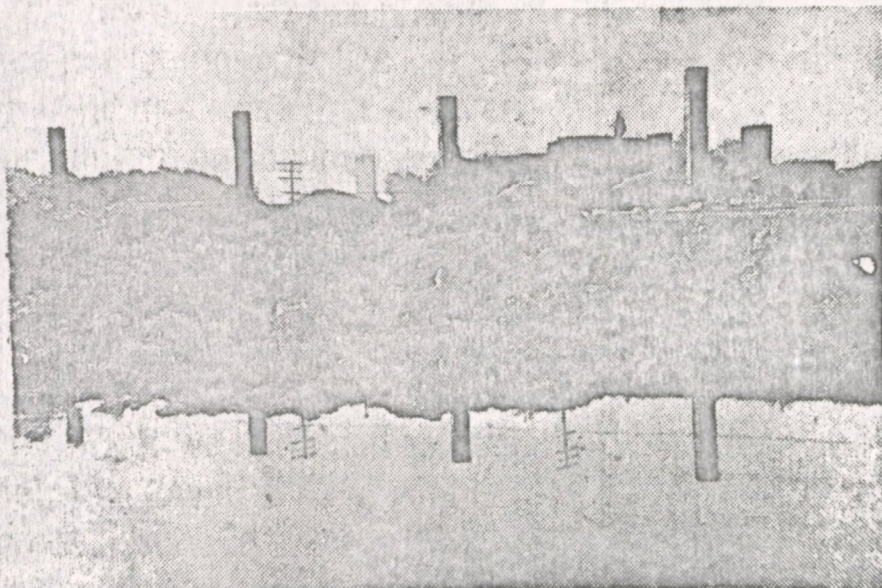
In 1872 James Guyer started Hobart's first large industry, a brick and tile works. His factory was where the National Fireproofing Company was for many years, on the east side of North Lake Park Avenue, just north of the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing.



Joseph Nash then bought land on Michigan Avenue six years later. He built a brick works near where the doctor's offices are now. The double arched bridge, behind the sewage plant, over which the Pennsylvania trains pass, was built so that narrow-guaged railway trains could carry the clay to the factory. These brick yards employed about a hundred workers.

The principal industries in 1890 were the Kulage Brick and Tile Works, at the west corner of North Lake Park Avenue at Ridge Road and the W. B. Owens Hollow Porous Clay Tile Works. These industries shipped as many as sixty carloads of ware to all parts of the United States each month. Many large buildings in the country were made fireproof with products from these plants.

The last of the brick and tile factories was closed in the late 1960's. Because of the brick-making industries, once very important to the growth of Hobart, our athletic teams have become known as "Brickies".



ATTRACTIVE REFLECTION makes a pretty scene as the Hobart brickyards cast their image in water. (Post-Tribune photo)